

12a CAMERON ROAD, CAMBRIDGE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**12A CAMERON ROAD, CAMBRIDGE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**CHER No. ECB 2654**

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NGR: TL 4559 6136	Report No: 2943
District: Cambridge City	Site Code: AS 1086
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Signed:	Date: September 2007

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>12A Cameron Road, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Project description (250 words)			
<p><i>During September 2007, Archaeological Solutions conducted an archaeological evaluation of land at 12A Cameron Road, King's Hedges, Cambridge (NGR TL 4559 6136) prior to proposed residential redevelopment (Planning ref: 07/0144/FUL).</i></p> <p><i>There is abundant evidence of later prehistoric activity in King's Hedges. The site lies c. 1km south-east of the mid to late Iron Age ringwork at Arbury Camp and Iron Age ditches have been identified less than 100m to the north-west. The site is located c. 300m east of the course of Roman Akeman Street. Excavations along the line of the road have suggested that Roman settlement was concentrated mainly along the east side of the road, with agricultural land use to the west. The site therefore lies in an area of high potential for Iron Age and Roman remains. Cartographic sources indicate that the site was used for agriculture until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, when the current buildings were constructed.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation consisted of a single L-shaped trench on the site of the former Post Office. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were present within the trench. The only features that were present were foundations and a service trench associated with the former Post Office.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>September 2007</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>2952</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1086</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>N/A</i>		
Current land use	<i>Post Office, now demolished</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential with associated services</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>n/a</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>n/a</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Cambridge City</i>	<i>Chesterton</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>CHER</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>c. 401m<sup>2</sup></i>		
NGR	<i>TL 4559 6136</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 12.5m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>CCC CAPCA</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Iain Williamson/Gary Brogan</i>		
Funded by	<i>Beaugrove</i>		
Full title	<i>12A Cameron Road, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Sparrow, P., Brogan, G., Woolhouse, T.</i>		
Report no.	<i>2943</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>September 2007</i>		

## **12A CAMERON ROAD, CAMBRIDGE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

### **SUMMARY**

*During September 2007, Archaeological Solutions conducted an archaeological evaluation of land at 12A Cameron Road, King's Hedges, Cambridge (NGR TL 4559 6136) prior to proposed residential redevelopment (Planning ref: 07/0144/FUL).*

*There is abundant evidence of activity in King's Hedges in later prehistory. The site lies c. 1km south-east of the mid to late Iron Age ringwork at Arbury Camp and Iron Age ditches have been identified less than 100m to the north-west. The site is located c. 300m east of the course of Roman Akeman Street. Excavations along the line of the road have suggested that Roman settlement was concentrated mainly along the east side of the road, with agricultural land use to the west. The site therefore lies in an area of high potential for Iron Age and Roman remains. Cartographic sources indicate that the site was used for agriculture until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, when the current buildings were constructed.*

*The evaluation consisted of a single L-shaped trench on the site of the former Post Office. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were present within the trench. The only features that were present were foundations and a service trench associated with the former Post Office.*

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 During September 2007, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of land at 12A Cameron Road, Cambridge (NGR TL 4559 6136; Figs. 1 & 2). The assessment was commissioned by Beaugrove prior to the proposed construction of two residential dwellings with associated services (planning application ref. 07/0144/FUL).

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA, dated 28/06/07), and a Specification compiled by AS (dated 06/07/07). The project conformed to the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2001) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2001), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14 (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the desk-based assessment were to provide for the identification of areas of archaeological potential within the site, to consider the site within its wider archaeological context and to describe the likely extent, nature, condition and importance of the archaeology.

1.4 The aims of the evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains

liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The evaluation also aimed to identify areas of previous ground disturbance on the site.

## **Planning policy context**

1.5 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.6 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains in situ. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.7 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 & 2)**

2.1 Cameron Road is situated in the King's Hedges area of Cambridge, *c.* 4km north-east of the city centre. The site is *c.* 500m south of the A14 dual-carriageway and *c.* 2km north of the river Cam.

2.2 The site is bounded to the north-east, south-east and south-west by existing houses. It fronts onto Cameron Road to the north-west. It was until recently occupied by a small post office, which has been demolished.

## **3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)**

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the desk-based assessment.

### **3.1 Archaeological databases**

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds within Cambridgeshire comes from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER). In order to provide a representative sample, the HER database was searched for all known entries within a 1km radius of the study area. Entries within an approximate 1km radius of the site are listed (Appendices 3-5) and plotted below (Fig. 3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

### **3.2 Historical and cartographic sources**

The principal source for these types of evidence was the Cambridge Record Office (CRO). Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 7 and reproduced in Figs. 4-8.

### **3.3 Secondary sources**

The principal sources of secondary material were the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and Cambridge Record Office (CRO), as well as AS's own library. Relevant material is listed in the bibliography.

### **3.4 Geological/geotechnical information**

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps based on the work of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

## **4 THE EVIDENCE**

### **4.1 Topography, geology and soils**

4.1.1 King's Hedges is low-lying, at an average elevation of approximately 12.5m AOD. The land rises gently to the west. The site is situated on an underlying geology of Gault Clay overlain by terrace gravels of the river Cam. A previous archaeological evaluation undertaken by HAT (now AS) at Neptune Close, 200m north of the site, found the natural drift geology was overlain by 0.55 – 0.80m of subsoil and 0.30 – 0.40m of topsoil (Murray 2000). The natural drift was recorded at c. 0.60m below ground level during an archaeological evaluation along Apollo Way (HAT, now AS; Gardner & Pearson 2001).

4.1.2 The soils of the King's Hedges area belong to the Milton association. These are deep permeable calcareous fine loamy soils variably affected by groundwater. Some similar shallower well-drained soils are present in places, with complex soil patterns locally (SSEW 1983). The ideal crops for these soils are cereals, sugar beet and other arable crops.

### **4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)**

#### *Prehistoric (700,000 BC – AD 43)*

4.2.1 A large Iron Age ringwork, Arbury Camp, is located 1km north-west of the site (HER 08479). The camp has been interpreted as a possible fort or stock enclosure, with evidence of other activities such as tanning, butchery and occasional gatherings, but little sign of permanent inhabitation. Radiocarbon dating of waterlogged leather finds provided a date range between the 4<sup>th</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries BC. A ditch system has been identified to the east of Arbury Camp. Although it has not

yielded any conclusive dating evidence, a Bronze Age date has been suggested (Evans 1991).

4.2.2 Another possible prehistoric earthwork has been investigated just south-west of the site (HER 05419A). A pit or well and finds of pottery, baked clay and a brooch have also been found just to the west of the site (HER 05415A), although the associated dating evidence is not conclusive. Another prehistoric earthwork and remains of a timber structure, a pit/well and an oven/hearth are recorded 250m to the north-west of the site (HER 05413A).

#### *Roman (AD 43 – 410)*

4.2.3 Roman Akeman Street ran through King's Hedges on a south-west to north-east alignment. The route of the road, running through the field to the west of the site, is shown on the 1925 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 7). Excavations were carried out at several sites along the line of the road in the early 1990s. The Unex Lands site was situated on the west side of the road, Gypsy Ditches on the east and King's Hedges Field approximately 250m north-east of Gypsy Ditches (Evans 1991b). The distribution of Roman finds at these sites suggests that settlement was largely confined to the east side of Akeman Street, although ditch systems were recorded to the west of the road (Evans 1991b). A distribution plot of Roman sites and finds in King's Hedges (Fig. 3) shows a clear linear distribution along the line of the Roman road.

4.2.4 Excavations at King's Hedges School, c. 150m north-west of the site, found four phases of activity spanning from the Iron Age to the Anglo-Saxon period. The most significant remains were Roman and comprised a 2<sup>nd</sup> century rectangular building with possible tessellated or mosaic floors (Lisboa 1994). In the 4<sup>th</sup> century, the building was significantly extended to form a large villa (Lisboa 1994).

4.2.5 Roman finds have also been recovered from around 50m north-west of the site at Manor Farm (HER 05424 & 05411). Excavations there in the 1950s identified traces of robbed-out chalk foundations and recovered building material, occupation debris and 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Cropmarks of a field system are recorded c. 170m north-west of the site (HER 05432); an evaluation conducted on the site revealed a number of ditches and a small number of pits. The alignments of the ditches respected that of the possible droveway, visible as a cropmark, which ran across the site. Approximately 200m north of the site, a gully and double pit alignment have been recorded and dated to the Roman period (HER 05420).

4.2.6 Excavations in the 1950s on Arbury Road, 700m south-west of the site, found six burials, one of which was accompanied by a glass jug of late 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> century date and a red colour-coated bowl (HER 05425). Numerous other Romano-British cremations (HER 05429) and inhumations (HER 05427) have been found close to this site, probably indicating the presence of a roadside cemetery extending over a wide area.

### *Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)*

4.2.7 The name ‘Arbury’ means ‘earthen enclosure’ in Old English, perhaps indicating that Arbury Camp was still intact and identifiable as an earthwork enclosure in the post-Roman period.

4.2.8 The site is located within the parish of Chesterton, first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086. At that time, the area was a royal demesne manor (Wright and Lewis 1989). Domesday Book lists 24 peasant households on the estate, as well as a farm which produced wheat, malt and honey (Morris 1981). It has been argued that Chesterton may have originated as an Anglo-Saxon estate as early as the 5<sup>th</sup> century, possibly preserving the extent of the former Roman *territorium* around the settlement on Castle Hill (Haslam 1984). The parish also included the site of the royal castle of Cambridge, which was first mentioned in c. 1068.

4.2.9 Small-scale Anglo-Saxon activity was recorded on the site of the Roman villa at King’s Hedges School, approximately 150m north-west of the site. A beam slot/posthole was suggestive of a grübenhaus, and possible smithing evidence was also found. A late Saxon pit has also been found nearby (HER 05424a). Little other evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity is known in the vicinity of the site.

### *Medieval (AD 1066 – 1550)*

4.2.10 Several areas of surviving ridge and furrow are recorded in the HER in the landscape to the west and south-east of the site (HER 05435A, 05465, 05527A, 08479B, 10106, 11212 & MCB17526). Other earthworks associated with medieval agriculture have been noted a short distance to the north-west (HER 05413B & 05415B). The widespread archaeological evidence for medieval agriculture in the area around the site suggests it formed part of Chesterton’s open fields at this time.

4.2.11 An large oblong earthwork (HER 05608), possibly of Roman or Norman date, is recorded 700m north of the site on the south side of the Roman Road. Archaeological investigations during the construction of the A14, however, did not find any evidence of the feature.

### *Post-medieval and modern (AD 1550 – present)*

4.2.12 The cartographic evidence (Figs. 4-6; see Section 4.3, below) shows the site was farmland in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. No post-medieval sites or finds are recorded in or immediately around the site. HER records in the wider area are largely associated with agricultural land use, comprising enclosure of fields and post-medieval field ditches (HER 08479C & CB15603). Small quantities of post-medieval pottery found in the area may have been deposited during manuring (e.g. HER 11210). Milton Road, from Cambridge to Ely, is post-medieval in date (HER 05353). The construction of the railway line 500m north of the site took place in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (HER 10117).

4.2.13 The cartographic evidence shows the site remained fields until well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century and had not been developed by 1957. King’s Hedges began to be developed in the 1960s and 70s and was intended to cope with London overspill and

the increasing population of Cambridge itself. A World War II search light (HER CB15183) and vehicle depot (HER MCB17527) were located within 1km of the site and two 20<sup>th</sup> century churches (HER CB14846 & CB14847) are also noted in the Historic Environment Record.

#### *Undated*

4.2.14 Several undated features have been recorded in the area surrounding the site. A U-shaped cropmark has been identified around 1km to the south-west (HER 05527). Cropmarks 750m to the west were thought to be parts of a possible enclosure system, although a trial trench evaluation found no archaeological features (HER 09530).

### **4.3 Cartographic sources**

#### *1840 Chesterton Tithe Map (Figure 4)*

4.3.1 The site is not precisely located on this map due to the scale and lack of identifiable landmarks. However, the land shown in this north-eastern portion of the Tithe Map for Chesterton appears to have been undeveloped in 1840. No buildings are shown on the map and the predominant land use is clearly agricultural. The Tithe Apportionment (see Appendix 6) identifies the field within which the site lies (Plot 16) as allotments used for arable cultivation. Arbury Road is depicted to the south of Plot 14 and a field drain is shown to the north of the site running around the field boundaries. The presence of the drainage channel might suggest the ground was prone to becoming waterlogged.

#### *1886 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 5)*

4.3.2 A large drain is shown along the northern boundary of the field in which the site is situated; this is identified as the 'First Public Drain'. No significant changes are shown on this map; the field was probably still used for arable cultivation.

#### *1901 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 6)*

4.3.3 No changes are shown to have occurred within the vicinity of the site.

#### *1925 Ordnance Survey (Figure 7)*

4.3.4 This map shows that no development had occurred within the site by 1925, although a small number of new buildings are depicted in the fields to the west. The conjectured course of the Roman road running north from Cambridge is shown on the map c. 290m to the west of the site.

#### *1957 Ordnance Survey (Figure 8)*

4.3.5 This map shows no changes to the site itself, although a number of buildings have been constructed to the south and west of the site. The cluster of buildings in the field immediately south-west of the site, depicted on the 1925 map, is no longer shown. It is possible they had been demolished. Further to the west and south-west

of the site, a network of new roads had been put in place, but no construction along them had yet taken place. This presumably reflects the early stages of development of the post-war suburbs in King's Hedges. A row of houses line Arbury Road to the south-west of the site; again, it is possible that construction had not been completed as the boundaries of the associated gardens are not shown for all of the buildings.

## **5 DISCUSSION (Desk-based assessment)**

### **5.1 Archaeological background and potential**

5.1.1 King's Hedges/ Arbury has abundant evidence of late prehistoric activity, with a significant middle to late Iron Age fort or 'camp' located approximately 1km north-west of the site (HER 08479). Several sites within a few hundred metres of 12a Cameron Road have yielded later prehistoric occupation debris and features suggestive of settlement (e.g. HER 05419A, 05413A and 05415A). Iron Age ditches have been excavated less than 100m north-west of the site (HER 05421b) and spot finds of Iron Age coins and other material (e.g. HER 05422A) further enhance the picture of fairly intensive activity by the late Iron Age.

5.1.2 Roman Akeman Street passed just 300m west of the site. Excavations along the line of the road have suggested that Roman settlement was mainly concentrated along the east side of the road (Evans 1991b). A 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century Roman villa has been identified at King's Hedges school on Cameron Road, just 100m from the site (HER 05424 & 05411). Roman burials, ranging from 2<sup>nd</sup> to early 5<sup>th</sup> century in date, have been excavated at several sites close to the road, although these have generally been found further south than Cameron Road (HER 05425, 05429 & 05427).

5.1.3 Anglo-Saxon remains are sparse in the area and consist of a rubbish pit (HER 05424a) and a possible grübenhaus on Cameron Road (HER 05421b).

5.1.4 The medieval period is represented predominantly by agricultural earthworks and remains such as ridge and furrow (e.g. HER 05413B & 05527A), probably indicating that the site lay within Chesterton's open fields. The site was not developed until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, with the surrounding area remaining agricultural until the modern period.

### **5.2 Previous ground disturbance and state of preservation**

5.2.1 The mid-20<sup>th</sup> century construction of the building recently demolished may have truncated or destroyed any underlying archaeological features. The building was formerly a Post Office, with hardstanding to the rear. Prior to this, agricultural cultivation may have disturbed archaeological features. Cartographic sources indicate that the site was farmland until at least 1957, suggesting that it may have been affected by modern deep ploughing. A number of trees shown on site suggest that any archaeological features could also have been disturbed by root action.

## 6 METHODOLOGY (Fieldwork)

6.1 A single L-shaped trench was excavated on the footprint of the former Post Office (Fig.2). The long part of the trench was 20.50m by 2m and the shorter part was 5.50m by 2m.

6.2 The trench was excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated; thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded by means of *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds, and the trench was scanned by metal detector.

## 7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

### 7.1 Trench 1 Fig. 9; DPs 1 & 2

<i>Sample section: Southern corner of trench, North-west facing section.</i>	
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000. Topsoil. Humic dark brown sandy loam.
0.40 – 0.46m	L1001. Modern levelling layer / surface. Compact mid orange-brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular flint/limestone gravel <20mm.
0.46 – 0.73m	L1003. Buried subsoil. Mid grey/brown, firm silty sand with occasional angular flint gravel <20mm.
0.73m+	L1007. Natural subsoil. Mid orange-brown gravelly sand with frequent sub-angular flint/limestone gravel <70mm

<i>Sample section: North end, South-west facing section.</i>	
0.00 – 0.06m	L1002. Modern levelling layer / surface. Compact mid orange-brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular flint/limestone gravel <20mm.
0.06 – 0.33m	L1003. Buried subsoil. As above.
0.33+	L1007. Natural subsoil. As above.

*Description:* Two late 20<sup>th</sup> century frogged-brick wall foundations (F1004 and F1005) were located within the trench. Both had been built in construction trenches that had cut through the subsoil L1003.

Located 12.40m south-east of the north-west end of the trench was a brick wall foundation (F1004). It ran through the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment and formed the rear wall of the former Post Office. From its south-west end the wall returned to the north-west where it formed the north-west side wall (F1005) of the Post Office. This was located along the western side of the trench. Both walls were made in 20<sup>th</sup> century frogged brick in stretcher bond and were 0.30m wide.

In the northern half of the trench was a 0.60m wide dolomite filled service trench F1006.

No artefacts were present.

## **8 CONFIDENCE RATING**

8.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the evaluation.

## **9 DEPOSIT MODEL**

9.1 Topsoil (L1000) was located south of the rear wall (F1004) of the former Post Office. This increased in depth from 0.30m against the wall, to 0.40m in the short arm of the trench.

9.2 A thin compact levelling layer or surface (L1001 and L1002) was located throughout the trench. It was composed of mid orange-brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular flint/limestone gravel <20mm to an average depth of 60mm. South of the rear Post Office wall (F1004) this layer (L1001) was buried by the topsoil (L1000) but north of the wall it formed the present ground level (L1002).

9.3 Under this layer across the entire trench was subsoil (L1003) that was on average 0.27m thick. It consisted of mid grey to brown, firm silty sand with occasional angular flint gravel <20mm.

9.4 The subsoil (L1003) sealed the natural subsoil that consisted almost entirely of mid orange-brown gravely sand (L1007). The flint/limestone gravel inclusions were frequent and <70mm in size. Located in the corner of the L-shaped trench was a patch of compacted chalk and yellow sand that was at least 2.5m long by 0.90m wide.

## **10 DISCUSSION**

10.1 There were no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance present within the trench. Two 20<sup>th</sup> century brick walls and a service trench were associated with the former Post Office building that was recently demolished. The accumulated subsoil (L1003) throughout the trench supports the evidence presented within the desk-based assessment in that the site was farmland throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century and up until the 1950s. Truncation of the site by the construction of the Post Office in the 1950's was minimal.

10.2 Although the location of the trench was only 100m south of a Roman villa (HER 05424 & 05411) under King's Hedges school and less than 100m south-east of Iron Age ditches (HER 05421b), no archaeological features were present, and no residual material of later prehistoric/Roman date was recovered. The trench has produced important negative evidence considering its location within such an area of high archaeological potential.

## 11 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

11.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the Cambridge County Archaeology store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

## 12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER). The locations of the sites are shown in Figure 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

HER No.	NGR TL	Description
<b>Prehistoric (700,000 BC – AD 43)</b>		
05413A	454 615	Late Prehistoric – 4000BC – AD42earthwork, quern, pottery, industrial raw materials or waste, wooden structure, pit/well, oven/hearth, bronze (slag).
05414a	454 615	Late Prehistoric 4000BC – AD42 Earthwork.
05415A	454 615	Late prehistoric 4000BC – AD42 Prehistoric pit/well, pottery, baked clay, bone/ivory/horn object, earthwork, and brooch.
05416A	454 614	Earthwork, pit/well, pottery (This is described as Roman and prehistoric in HER).
05419A	455 613	Prehistoric earthwork.
05421b	455 614	Iron Age and Saxon remains. Cameron Road. Geophysical survey failed to reveal any archaeological features but 6 trenches showed up medieval destruction layers, some Saxon features 2 phases of villa occupation and IA/Pre-Roman pre-villa phase represented by ditches.
054222A	456 615	Iron Age coin.
08479	446 616	Remains of Iron Age camp. No traces of occupation within the ringwork. Eastern entrance with ‘tower-like’ gate discovered during trenching. Much leather work recovered from waterlogged basal fills. Poss. fort – stock enclosure with other occasional activities. C14 dated C4th-2 <sup>nd</sup> BC.
MCB16897	4556 6151	Prehistoric and Roman features, overlain by medieval/post-medieval ploughsoil. Ditch likely to be associated with Roman villa nearby.
MCB17525	4660 6210	Prehistoric and Roman features. LBA – Post-med with poss. residual Neo flake.
<b>Roman (AD 43 – 410)</b>		
05192	4489 6038	Roman pottery found in Carlton Way, 1953
05212	450 607	Roman oven/ hearth and pottery found at W of Alex Wood Road 1956, precise location unknown.
05213	453 612	Roman inhumations, iron object, pottery, earthwork, pit/well, coin. At time of burial bodies were laid in extended positions within shallow wooden coffins which were interred within roughly rectangular excavations in the natural gravel of the site. No grave goods. Associated with extra-settlement activity along the line of the Roman road.
05217	462 617	Roman ring found in field near Field Laboratories, no further information.
05288	4512 6093	Roman inhumations and pottery from Arbury Road Allotments. 1937. Found during gardening.
05352	4520 6114	Roman Road visible as cropmark.
05411	4533 6145	Roman buildings, Manor Farm. Structure of uncertain character, fragments of roofing and flue tiles, coarse red and white tesserae, painted wall plaster and traces of robbed foundations were found. Pottery C3rd and 4 <sup>th</sup> and coins dated

		AD 168-9 were found. Probably associated with Roman settlement (TL46 SE 09). Later excavations revealed part of a dwelling lying parallel to the Roman road. Originally an aisled barn, the building had been converted by adding a corridor façade and terminal blocks in the form of two wings. A tessellated floor and heated rooms exposed in the main block. 2 parallel rows of 11 C4th shallow pits, containing domestic animal bones and 'finely sifted ash, placed in hollows lined with hexagonal roof tiles' poss. ritual pits. Further excavations revealed layout of building, probably villa. Number of additional field/ditch enclosures and gravel surfaces also revealed. Robbing occurred early after decay of building.
05412	455 615	Pottery found in builder's spoil heap. Fabric is macroscopically the same as the light grey sand tempered ware common throughout the S fens in the C2nd and 3 <sup>rd</sup> . Pot was wheel thrown. Decoration: frieze of animals round centre of the body below two upper bounding grooves. Reminiscent of Nene Valley 'Hunt Cup' therefore may be crude imitation.
05413	454 615	Roman pit/ well, earthwork, pottery, inhumations.
05414	454 615	Earthwork, quern, brooch, road, pottery, pit/well.
05415	454 615	Roman earthwork and agricultural earthwork, pottery, pit/well
05416	454 614	Roman earthwork, pit/well pottery.
05417	455 616	Roman earthwork
05418	456 615	Roman pit/well, pottery, tile.
05419	455 613	Roman earthwork and pit/well.
05420	456 615	Roman gully and double pit alignment.
05421	455 615	Structure of uncertain character at Manor Farm. (THIS RECORD IS THE SAME AS 05411).
05422	456 615	Pit/well, earthwork, pottery, coins and sculptured stone.
05424	455 614	Roman settlement at Manor Farm, occupied C1st – 4 <sup>th</sup> . Debris of an associated well included blocks of carved limestone beside 6 human skulls. Belgic and pre-Belgic settlement was superseded by C1/2 field system.
054245	4511 6091	Arbury Road tomb and cemetery. 6 burials. Glass jug of lat C3/4 <sup>th</sup> and red colour-coated bowl. C2nd cremations were found in neighbourhood. One with 7/8 samian vessels flanked by 4/5 glass vessels containing the cremations.
05426	452 607	Stone structure on Montgomery Road with baked clay, pottery, pit/well, quern.
05427	452 609	Bone, ivory, horn objects, bronze, pit/well, pottery, kiln debris, inhumations, coins. 17 coins: 1 House of Constantine, 1 Magnentius, 4 barbarous imitation of the FEL TE up REPARATIO type, 1 overstruck and the reset minims. Deposition in early 5 <sup>th</sup> century.
05428	453 607	Pit/well and pottery.
05429	4522 6049	Cremation, glass, pottery and iron objects. High quality cremation contained four glass bottles, two of which contained bone, and a stack of Samian vessels, together with an iron lamp and pottery flagon.
05430	452 608	Roman stone structure, over/hearth, tile, plaster, pit/well, architectural fragment, baked clay, glass, pottery, bronze, ring, beads, iron object, coin hoard, coins, wooden structure, possibly dwelling, leather object, bone/ivory/horn object, wood object. Sequence of burials began in late 3 <sup>rd</sup> century and the

		continuity of later burial with overcrowding of the front teeth of several skeletons suggest the inhumations lying in an area marked off from the other burials, both inhumation and cremation were those of people closely related.
05432	4539 6149	Cropmarks suggest field system, include an angular ditch. Complex settlement area. Eval. revealed number of Roman features mainly ditches. Alignment of ditches accord with 'droveway' recorded as a cropmark which traverses the site.
05433	4544 6128	Fragments of plaster, brick and tile ploughed up.
05434	4541 6138	Roman pottery.
05435	455 615	Pattern of field boundaries shown on APs N of Arbury Road in area of heavy loam and gravel defined by texture marks of ditches showing through traces of ridge and furrow.
08066	45 61	Carve stone figure, cult object. Lower right knee of life-size figure from C4th pit.
08269	4537 6063	C4th coin of Arcadius
08479A	446 616	Roman coins found within earthwork. During Roman period ditch almost completely silted up and enclosure may have been out of use. Late Roman finds found over the Arbury Road ringworks.
10087	4555 6180	Roman road and associated features.
10981	455 617	Several large frags of Horningsea ware jar. Grey lid lying on an ash lens described as a hearth.
11211A	446 614	Fieldwalking produced abraded Roman pottery.
CB15697	45569 61884	C1-2 cremation.
CB15764	45332 62010	Residual Roman remains in large modern pit, 2 linear features and 2 palaeochannels of possible Roman date found.
MCB15936	45315 61484	Roman ditches C3-4 <sup>th</sup> . Gravel pit C2nd – 200AD. Stock enclosure C2-3 <sup>rd</sup> . Pit C3-4 and undated inhumation aligned with route of Akeman Street.
<b>Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)</b>		
05424a	4520 6080	Late Saxon pit and pottery (C10th) in rubbish pit.
<b>Medieval (AD 1066 -1550)</b>		
05413B	454 615	Agricultural earthwork.
05415B	454 615	Agricultural earthwork and pottery.
05430A	452 608	Pit/Well and pottery.
05435A	456 615	Ridge and furrow.
05465	450 610	Ridge and furrow both sides of Arbury Road.
05527A	448 608	Ridge and furrow.
05608	4565 6204	Earthwork, There is a large oblong camp on the S side of the Roman road at King's Hedges, poss. Roman but attributed to William 1. Later found nothing to be there with archaeological significance.
08479B	446 616	Ridge and furrow, Arbury Camp.
10106	461 607	Ridge and furrow.
11212	446 614	Ridge and furrow and ditched field boundaries.
MCB17405	45065 60802	Early med headland.
MCB17526	4652 6206	Ridge and furrow.
<b>Post-medieval (AD 1550 – 1900)</b>		
05353	4625 6060	Course of Turnpike Road to Ely, Milton Road, Cambridge
08479C	446 616	Site enclosed in 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Height of bank reduced and

		series of fields laid out over area.
10117	461 618	Railway cutting and undated ditches.
11210	453 622	2 sherds of pottery and 5 tile frags.
11211B	446 614	Significant quantity of post-med and modern pottery along NW boundary indicative of dumping.
CB15603	45290 61844	Linear ditch system. Low overall density of Roman finds suggests site was not even manured or cultivated during Roman times.
<b>Modern (AD 1900 –Present)</b>		
CB14846	4643 6062	St George’s Church.
CB14847	4534 6070	Good Shepherd Church
CB15183	453 608	WWII searchlight site.
MCB17527	4652 6206	WWII vehicle depot
<b>Undated</b>		
05527	448 608	U shaped cropmark, approx 30yds by 30yds. Crossing the whole is the pattern of the former ridge and furrow, no evidence remains to show which is earlier.
09530	449 616	Dubious marks, possibly part of enclosure system and lanes, possibly geological. Trenching revealed the site was ‘not real’.
11512	445 612	Undated ditches probably for drainage.
CB15748	45278 61746	Land drain, poss. ditch and posthole.
CB15765	45327 61725	2 undated linear features.
MCB16487	4572 6062	Poss. Roman but undated, ditch and palisade trench with associate postholes.

## APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDINGS

The following listed buildings are those that lie within a *c.* 1km radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

HER No.	NGR TL	Grade	Description
DCB7495	46442 60611	II	St George’s Church 1937-8
DCB6692	44683 62342	II	Memorial Stone 1849 dedicated to Eliza Woodcock.

### APPENDIX 3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

The following fieldwork records are those that lie within a c.1km radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record.

HER Ref.	NGR TL	Description	Unit	Dates
ECB360	44774 61619	Evaluation at Arbury Camp. Archaeological evaluation carried out across 22ha site, comprising 18 test stations, 3 trenches, & fieldwalking. No settlement evidence found in ringwork. Eastern entrance with "tower-like" gateway and waterlogged ditch terminal discovered during trenching. Substantial scatter of late Roman pottery also identified poss. re-utilisation of ringwork as stock enclosure.	CAU	Sept1990
ECB353	45272 61799	Evaluation at Gypsy Ditches Fields & Unex sites. Test pits, trial trenches & ditch survey. Little archaeology encountered on Unex lands, except Post-Med linear ditch systems. Gypsy Fields: area of metalling observed, relating to Roman road, Akeman Street, together with ditch & pit features.	CAU	May 1991
ECB1449	46123 61851	Trinity Hall Field, Arbury. Ditches of an unknown date and one fragment of a retouched blade were found	CAU	July 1991
ECB1255	47208 61410	A45 Girton to Stow-cum-Quay fieldwalking programme	CCC AFU	Nov 1992 – Oct 1993
ECB983	45580 61469	Assessment at King's Hedges School involving aerial photography and geophysical survey	Tempus Reparatum	1994 - 5
ECB1091	44547 61236	Histon Road allotments. 46 test pits & 7 trenches field drains, of uncertain date.	CCC AFU	April 1994
ECB984	45555 61490	Sample excavation at King's Hedges School	Tempus Reparatum	May-June 1995
ECB164	45355 61460	Evaluation at Neptune Close: number of Roman features, mostly ditches. Site is next to projection of Akeman Street, but no evidence of this road was found	HAT	July 2000
ECB352	45314 61483	Evaluation at Apollo Way found RB ditches, similar Neptune Close (SE). Evidence of Roman 'roadside occupation'. Most features C2-C4	HAT	May 2001
ECB1332	45313 61479	Excavation at Apollo Way, area of former Church & community centre. Roman ditches & gravel pits with finds dating from 50 AD to C4	HAT	Oct 2001- Sept 2002
ECB1000	44774 61619	Evaluation at Arbury Camp. No sign of occupation inside/outside Ringwork.	CAU	August 2002
ECB1095	45613	Evaluation at Cambridge Regional College:	CAU	April

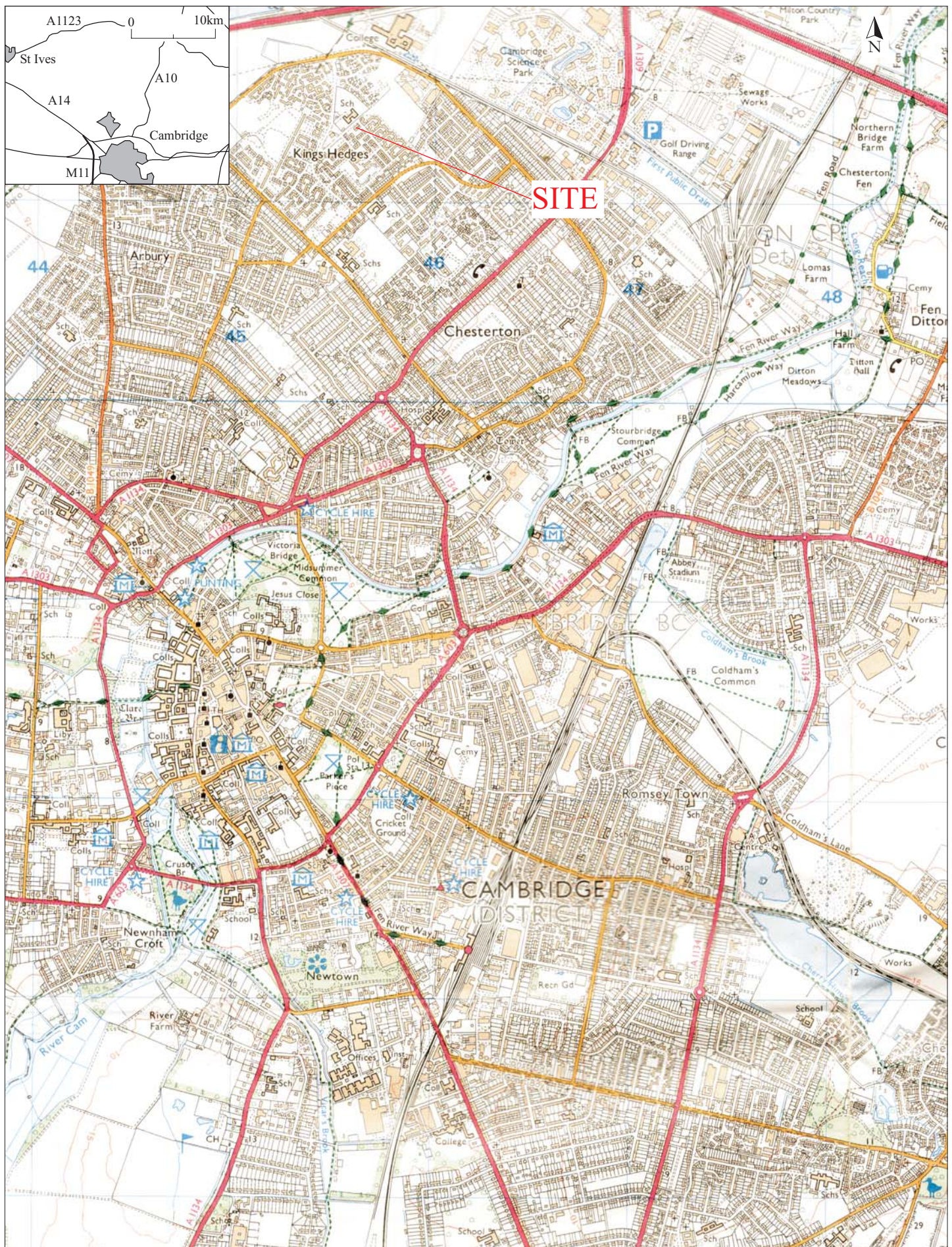
	61932	no archaeological features despite proximity to Akeman Street & other Roman activity		2003
ECB1820	44666 61575	Eastern entrance to Arbury Hill. Excavation examined ditch terminals & associated bank, plus number of post-pits representing remains of gate. Confirmed & detailed many aspects of site's interpretation & character arising from previous phases of investigation. More westerly bay/set of gateway posts and F.40 ditch. Allowed re-evaluation of quasi-segmented character of Ring ditch's construction.	CAU	Dec 2003 – April 2004
ECB1439	45287 61758	Evaluation at King's Hedges Road revealed few features; land drains, poss. ditch and postholes. Probably modern	CAU	Feb 2004
ECB2063	45561 61520	Evaluation at King's Hedges School found probable prehistoric ditch, & Roman pit and ditch, all overlain by a medieval/post medieval ploughsoil	CCC AFU	Oct 2005
ECB2419	4506 6080	Evaluation at 19 Mere Way in search of Akeman Street depicted on OS maps to run through garden. No evidence found, and visible ridge thought to be med headland, abutting track way, probably representing med re-use of Roman road. Few fragments of re-deposited Roman pottery found in headland soils.	CAU	Oct 2006
ECB2449	45974 1536	Former Black Bear Press Site, 5 evaluation trenches excavated: no archaeological features or finds. Parts of site been affected by modern truncation.	AS	Dec 2006
ECB2527	46494 62040	11 evaluation trenches excavated over c. 2.5 ha. Earliest features located in NE of site: a pit with 1 Neo flake, & pit with LBA/EIA mat. Small RB ditch & traces of furrows probably post-med across site. Demolition mat & associated artefacts: area used as wartime depot for storage & maintenance of armoured vehicles, probably Landing Vehicles Tracked.	CAU	Feb 2007

## APPENDIX 4      1840 CHESTERTON TITHE APPORTIONMENT

Entry No.	Owner	Occupier	Plot/Field Name	Land Use	Area (A.R.P)
12	Mary Benson	Robert Sparrow	Allotments by King's Hedges	Arable	25.3.19
13	Trinity Hall Masters, Fellows and Scholars	Robert Sparrow	Allotments by King's Hedges	Arable	43.3.26
14	Elizabeth Miles	John Miles Brigham	Allotments by King's Hedges	Arable	32.1.12
15	Elizabeth Miles	John Miles Brigham	Allotments by Ely Road	Arable	56.2.39
16	Trinity College Masters, Fellows and Scholars	John Miles Brigham	Allotments by Ely Road	Arable	83.3.3
343	Thomas Riddel	Thomas Riddel	Rumbland/allotment	Arable	9.1.20
344	Thomas Atkins	Edward Pick	Rumbland/allotment	Arable	8.1.28
345	Edward Austin (glebe)	Frances Beales	Allotment by Ely Road	Arable	21.2.4
346	John Thomas Woodhouse	Edward Peck	Allotment in rumbland	Arable	9.0.38
348	Mary Benson	Robert Sparrow	Allotment east of drain	Arable	56.1.29

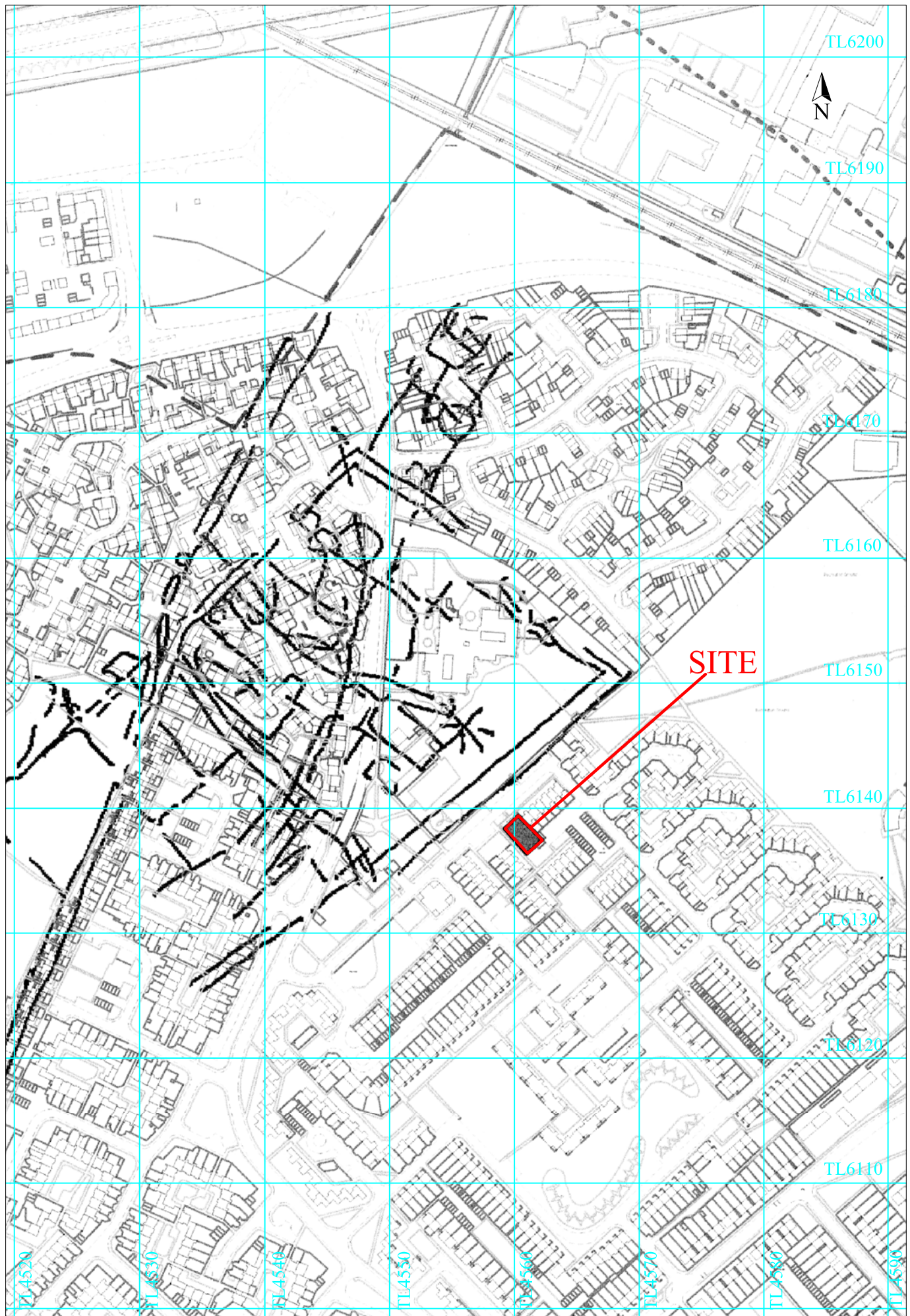
## APPENDIX 5      CARTOGRAPHIC AND DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

Date	Title	Scale	Reference
1839-40	Chesterton Tithe Map and Apportionment	-	R60/24/4/2
1886	First Edition Ordnance Survey	25" : 1 mile	Sheet XL.10
1901	Second Edition Ordnance Survey	25" : 1 mile	Sheet XL.10
1925	Ordnance Survey	25": 1 mile	Sheet XL.10
1957	Ordnance Survey	25": 1 mile	Sheet XL.10



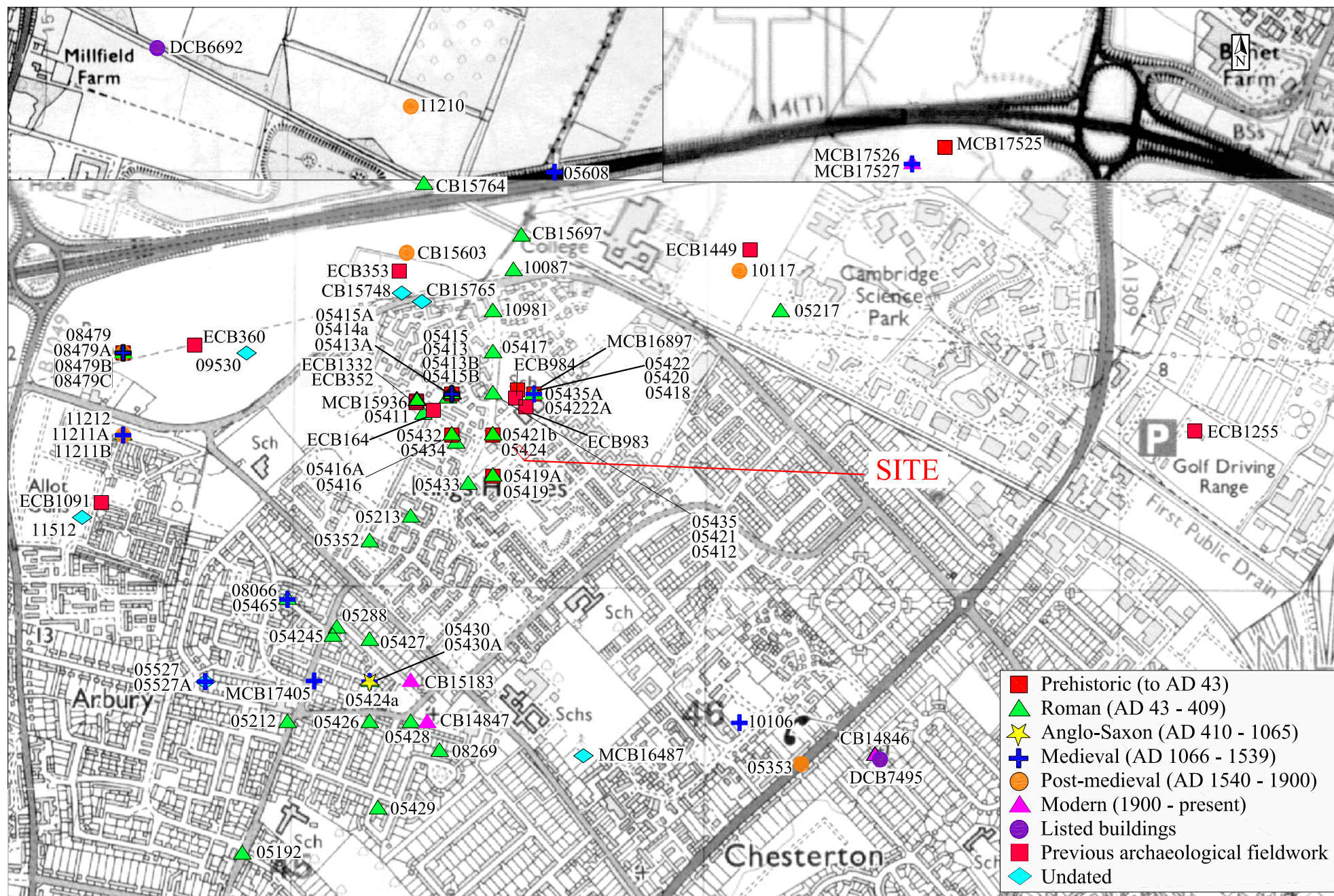
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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:4,000 at A4



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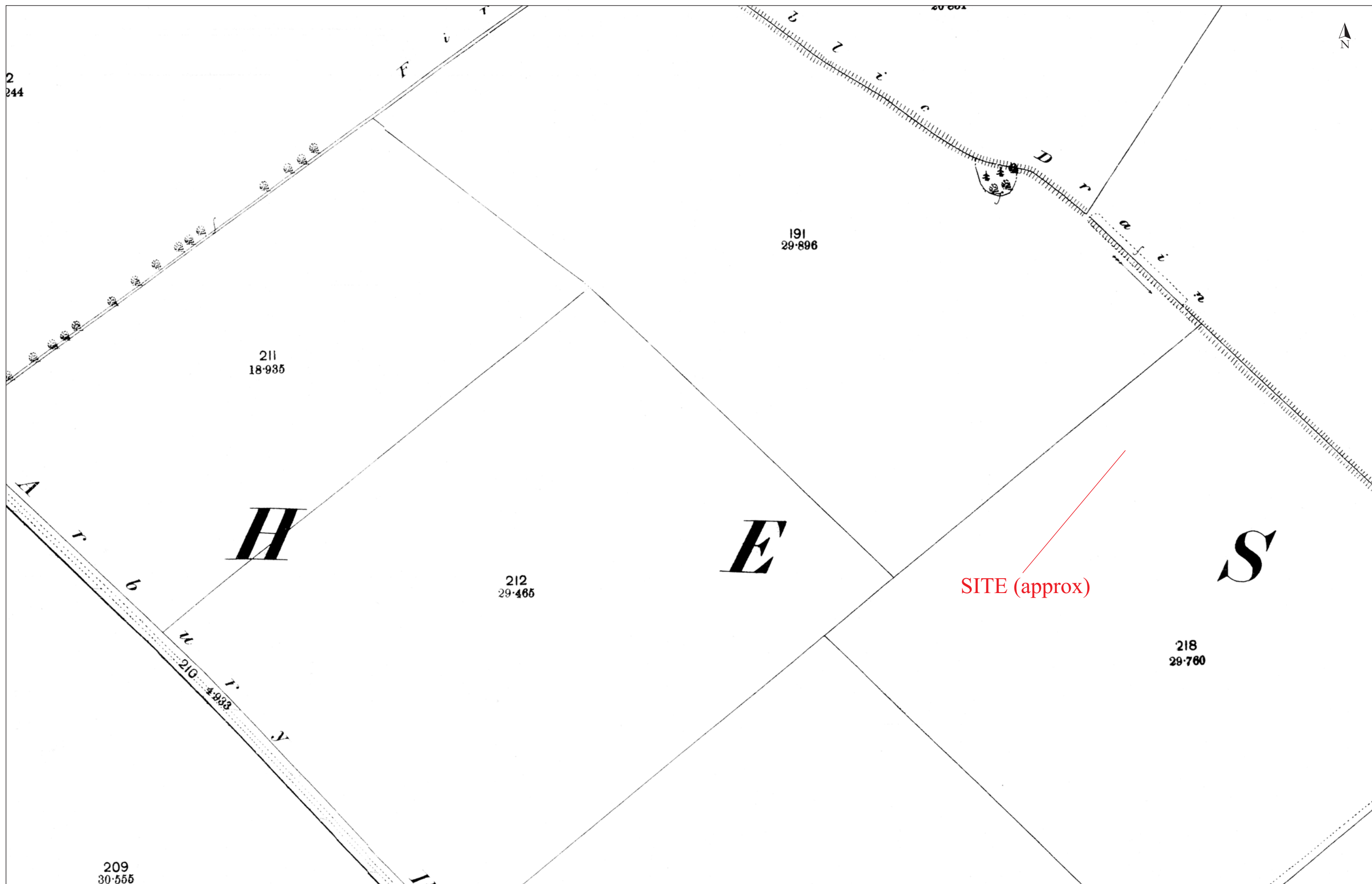
Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 3 HER Data**  
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4

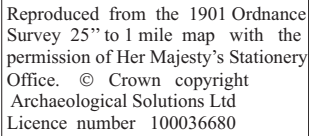


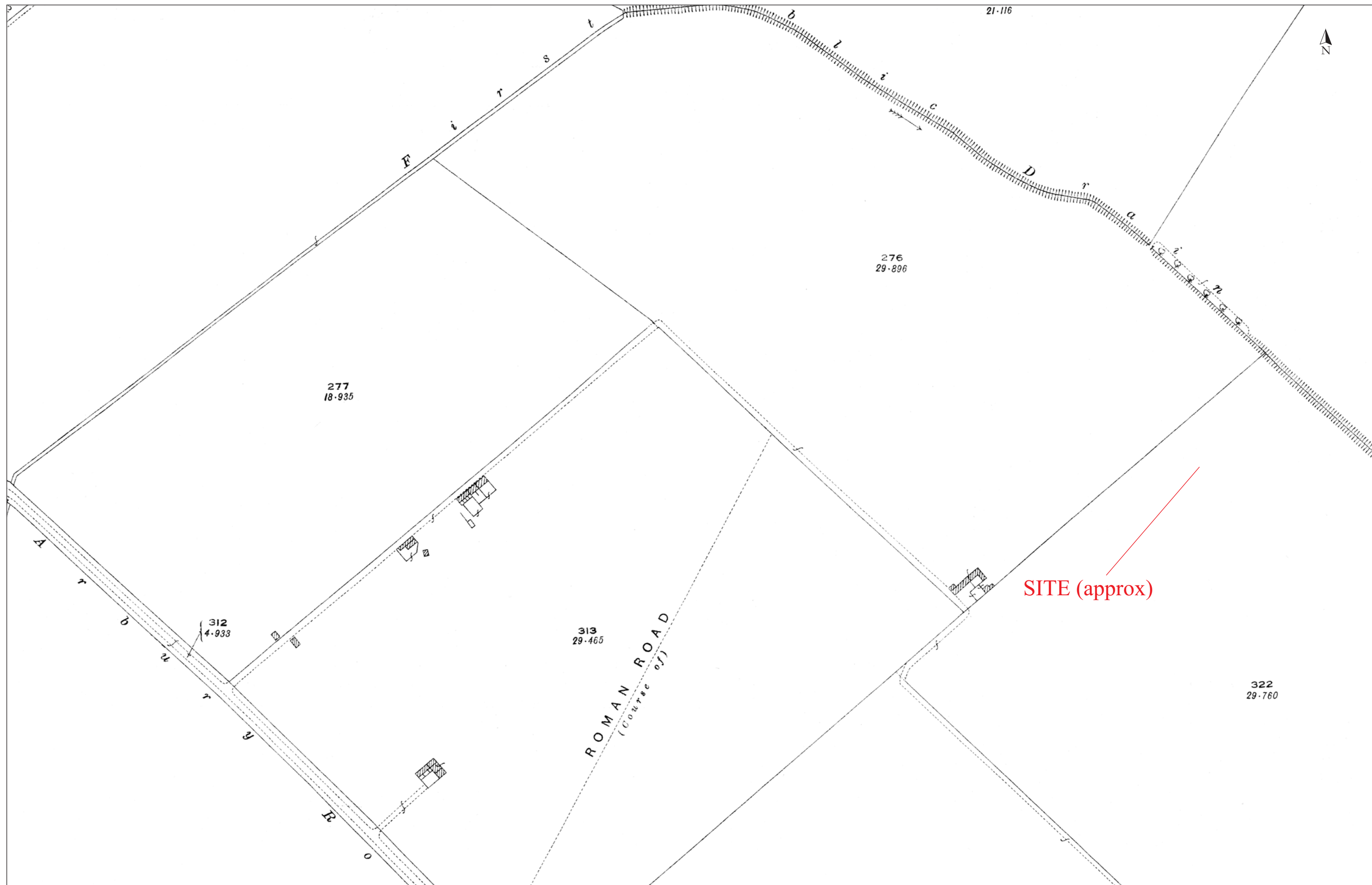
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**Fig. 4 1840 Chesterton tithe map**

Not to scale









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**Fig. 8 1957 OS map**

Scale 1: 2500 at A3

